

CLAIMS

1. A method for inhibiting cell death, comprising:
administering an anion channel-forming peptide to cells
under lactacidosis.
2. A method as set forth in Claim 1, wherein the cell death
is necrotic cell death.
3. A method as set forth in Claim 1 or 2, wherein the cell
death is judged based on nuclear stainability by cell membrane
impermeable fluorescent dye propidium iodine.
4. A method as set forth in Claim 1 or 2, wherein the cell
death is accompanied with significant reduction in
mitochondrial dehydrogenase activity.
5. A method as set forth in any one of Claims 1 to 4,
wherein the anion channel-forming peptide is a VacA protein
derived from *Helicobacter pylori*.
6. A method as set forth in any one of Claims 1 to 4,
wherein the anion channel-forming peptide is a glycine receptor
channel variant peptide.
7. A cell death inhibitor comprising an anion
channel-forming peptide.
8. A cell death inhibitor as set forth in Claim 7 inhibiting
necrotic cell death.

9. A cell death inhibitor as set forth in Claim 7 or 8, wherein inhibition of the necrotic cell death is evaluated according to loss of nuclear stainability by cell membrane impermeable fluorescent dye propidium iodide.

10. A cell death inhibitor as set forth in Claim 7 or 8, wherein inhibition of the necrotic cell death is evaluated by prevention of reduction of mitochondrial dehydrogenase activity.

11. A cell death inhibitor as set forth in any one of Claims 7 to 10, wherein the anion channel-forming peptide is a VacA protein derived from *Helicobacter pylori*.

12. A cell death inhibitor as set forth in any one of Claims 7 to 10, wherein the anion channel-forming peptide is a glycine receptor channel variant peptide.

13. A therapeutic drug comprising a cell death inhibitor as set forth in any one of Claims 7 to 12 and being used for treating disease caused by cell death.

14. A therapeutic drug as set forth in Claim 13, used for treating disease caused by glial cell death.